APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/054,390	01/24/2002	Radha K. C. Pandipati	RKP-5521	8442

24956   7590   01/25/2008

MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C.
1800 DIAGONAL ROAD
SUITE 370
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER
WORKU, NEGUSSIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/25/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

MAILED

JAN 25 2008

Technology Center 2600

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/054,390
Filing Date: January 24, 2002
Appellant(s): PANDIPATI, RADHA K. C.

<u>Colin D. Barnitz</u>

<u>For Appellant</u>

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed on November 05, 2007, appealing from the

Office action mailed May 9, 2007.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The amendment after final rejection filed on July 5, 2007, has been entered.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,533,168   Peter N. Ching   03-2003

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ching

(USP 6,533,168).

With respect to claim 1, Ching teaches an apparatus which manages and

organizes expense information, (as shown in fig 2a) comprising: a scanner to scan

various types of receipts, (scanning device 103, capable of reading data from receipt

109 of fig 2a) each said receipt containing expense information printed thereon, (receipt

109 contains a Varity of information, mainly expense information) said scanner scanning

each said receipts to obtain scanned information for each receipt (col.8, lines 62

through col.9, lines 1-10); and

a computer (data processing device [PC] 202 of fig 2a) in communication with the

scanner, (103 of fig 2a) said computer executing a software which receives said

scanned information for each receipt and which processes the scanned information

including numerical data in the receipts to obtain said expense information from said

scanned information, (scanning device 103, capable of reading data from receipt 109 of

fig 2a, connected to computer 202, a personal computer, and mapped to the database

on the computer 202 where for further processing by software application stored in the

computer 202 of fig 2a, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 5-10), wherein said expense

information for each receipt is categorized into one or more predetermined categories to

obtain categorized information for each receipt, (col.7, lines 15-10), wherein said

categorized information for each receipt is combined with categorized information for

other said receipts to produce and display report information for one or more of said

predetermined categories (col.11, lines 45-54).

With respect to claim 2, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a),

wherein the scanner (scanner 103 of fig 2a) is connected to said computer (personal

computer 202 of fig 2a) through a USB port (serial connection 202 of fig 2a) or a pass

through parallel port, and wherein the software is stored in the compute (computer 202

of fig 2a, having a software application stored with in the computer, for further

processing (col.10, lines 5-11).

With respect to claim 3, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a),

wherein as the receipts are being scanned, the scanned information from the scanned

receipts is automatically received by the computer and the expense information for each

receipt is captured from the scanned information for each receipt, and categorized into one or more of said predetermined categories (scanning device 103, capable of reading data from receipt 109 of fig 2a, which contains a Varity of information, mainly expense information, received to the computer 202 of fig 2a, processed and categorized one or more pre-set categories, see col.7, lines 15-10, and col.10, lines 5-11).

With respect to claim 4, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein the apparatus (fig 1) is able to process receipts of no predefined format that include grocery receipts, purchase receipts, credit card receipts or bank statements having different widths and thicknesses, see (col.7, lines 15-10),

With respect to claim 5, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), further including a display device (monitor 208 of fig 2a) in communication with said computer (processor 202 of fig 2a) wherein the report information is displayed on said display device in a tabular form, a pie-chart form, or as a text file (col.9, lines 1-5).

With respect to claim 6, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein formats of the report information displayed in tabular form include income-expense reports, expenses versus planned budget, cash flow, or a list of all expenses grouped under said one or more predetermined categories (pre-set categories, col.13, lines 1-5).

With respect to claim 7, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein the apparatus allows a user to edit the expense information obtained from each of the scanned receipts (on the computer screen 208 of fig 2a, editing process can be managed through mouse 213 of fig 2a).

With respect to claim 8, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein the apparatus (fig 2a) is able to save the expense information processed from the scanned receipts in Quicken Interchange Format, thereby allowing the expense information obtained from the scanned information to be imported by a financial management program (information processed from scanner 103, can be saved in the storage section of the computer 202 of fig 2a col.10, lines 5-11).

With respect to claim 9, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein each scanned receipt is organized as an individual transaction so that the expense information obtained from the scanned information for each scanned receipt is able be individually viewed and edited (scanned data from a receipt 109 of fig 2a, can be filed and stored individually in the computer storage system, and it is an inherent task).

With respect to claim 10, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein multiple items in the receipt are used to create a split transaction having the

categorized information categorized into with-customizable categories, (col.10, lines 5-11).

With respect to claim 11, Ching (168) teaches an apparatus (as shown in fig 2a), wherein the software allows for record keeping, budgeting and for balancing a budget by displaying, tabular data to enable comparison with pre-customized budgets or limits in each said one or more predetermined category (col.10, lines 5-11).

With respect to claim 13, Ching teaches an apparatus which manages and organizes expense information, (as shown in fig 2a) a scanner (103 of fig 2a) for scanning various types of receipts of no predefined format, each said receipt containing expense information printed thereon, (scanning device 103, capable of reading data from receipt 109 of fig 2a); a computer (202 of fig 2a) in communication with said scanner, (103 of fig 2a) said computer receiving a scan of each said receipt, and processing said scan by collecting the expense information from the scan (scanning device 103, capable of reading data from receipt 109 of fig 2a, connected to computer 202, a personal computer, and mapped to the database on the computer 202 where for further processing by software application stored in the computer 202 of fig 2a, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 5-10); and display device (208 of fig 2a) in communication with said computer, (202 of fig 2a) wherein said computer organizes said expense information collected from each said scan by categorizing the expense information into one or more predetermined expense categories, (col.10, lines 5-10), to obtain report

information, wherein said report information for at least one of said predetermined categories is displayed on said display device (208 of fig 2a).

With respect to claim 14, Ching teaches an apparatus which manages and organizes expense information, (as shown in fig 2a), wherein said scanner (103 of fig 2a, is portable) is a portable scanner able to automatically feed the receipt through said scanner while the receipt is being scanned, (col.9, lines 28-35) said receipts of no predefined format including grocery receipts, purchase receipts, credit card receipts or bank statement' having different widths and thicknesses. See (col.7, lines 15-10),

With respect to claim 15, Ching teaches an apparatus (fig 2) which manages and organizes expense information, (as shown in fig 2a), wherein the apparatus allows a user to edit the expense information collected from the scans of each of said receipts (receipts scanned by scanner 103 of fig 2a, processed by computer 202 of fig 2a, and displayed on monitor 208 of fig 2a, for further editing of the information).

With respect to claim 16, Ching (168) an apparatus (fig 2), which manages and organizes expense information, (as shown in fig 2a), wherein the apparatus (fig 2a) is able to save the expense information processed from the scanned receipts in Quicken Interchange Format, thereby allowing the expense information obtained from the scanned information to be imported by a financial management program (information

processed from scanner 103, can be saved in the storage section of the computer 202 of fig 2a col.10, lines 5-11).

With respect to claim 17, Ching (168) an apparatus (fig 2), wherein each scanned receipt is organized as an individual transaction so that the expense information obtained from the scanned information for each scanned receipt is able be individually viewed and edited, (scanned data from a receipt 109 of fig 2a, can be filed and stored individually in the computer storage system, (202 of fig 2a, and or it is an inherent task to the computer).

With respect to claim 18, Ching (168) a method of managing expense information collected from receipts, (as shown in fig 2) comprising: providing a scanner (103 of fig 2a) for scanning various types of receipts (109 of fig 2a) having expense information printed thereon;

scanning said receipts using said scanner to produce a scan of each receipt; providing a computer in communication with said scanner, (scanning device 103, capable of reading data from receipt 109 of fig 2a); a computer (202 of fig 2a);

receiving, by said computer (202 of fig 2a)in communication with said scanner, (103 of fig 2a) scan of each said receipt scanned by said scanner (109 of fig 2a); collecting automatically, by said computer, (202 of fig 2a) expense information contained in the scan of each said receipt, (109 of fig 2a) wherein the position of the expense information on each receipt is not predetermined, (scanning device 103,

capable of reading data from receipt 109 of fig 2a, connected to computer 202, a

personal computer, and mapped to the database on the computer 202 where for further

processing by software application stored in the computer 202 of fig 2a, col.9, lines 65

through col.10, lines 5-10); and display device (208 of fig 2a); categorizing said expense

information for each receipt, by said computer, into one or more of a plurality of

predetermined expense categories, (col.10, lines 5-10), combining said expense

information for each said in said predetermined expense categories with expense

information of other receipts categorized into those predetermined expense categories

to obtain report information, see col.11, lines 45-55); and displaying the information on

a display device, (208 of fig 2a).

With respect to claim 19, Ching (168) a method, further including a step of creation

a user defined expense category as at least one of said predetermined expense

categories (col.11, lines 47-53).

With respect to claim 20, Ching (168) a method, further including a step of

organizing each said scan as a separate transaction to enable individual viewing and

editing of the expense information collected from each said scan, (scanned data from a

receipt 109 of fig 2a, can be filed and stored individually in the computer storage

system, and it is an inherent task).

With respect to claim 21, Ching (168) a method, further including a step of

displaying said report information on said display device (208 of fig 2a) in a tabular form,

a pie-chart form, or as a text file, automatically (col.10, lines 5-11).

(10) Response to Argument

Appellant's arguments filed 11/05/2007 regarding claims 1-11 and 13-21 have

been carefully reviewed by participants of appeal conference reviewer including

examiner. Appellant's arguments are fully and respectfully considered. However, the

arguments are not found persuasive by the examiner and by those participants of the

appeal conference for the reasons given below:

Regarding claim 1, Appellant alleged that the reference fails to show or

suggest, "a scanner to scan various types of receipts, processing scanned information

the includes numerical data in receipt" In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees

because Ching '168' when considered as a whole clearly teaches that an electronic

scanning device 103 of fig 1, able to scan various types of receipts 109 of fig 3, having a

connection to a computer a data processing device 202 of fig 2 for further processing of

scanned information, including numerical data such as expense in receipt 109 of fig 3,

which contain a machine readable 108, along with human readable version of the

transaction data set 107, having transaction amount [numerical value], includes

designated area 304 of fig 3, for entry of hand written notation of a purchaser, See

col.8, line 62-67, and col.10, lines 32-40.

Further, processing of the scanned information includes numerical data, such as numerical value reflecting each good or service being transacted; "total amount" total amount of transaction is a "numerical value" scanned from the receipt 109, col.6, and lines 55-65, and processed in a computer processor 202 of fig 2, and therefore, Ching teaches or suggest that the numerical value or data included in the receipt is scanned and processed, as suggested by Ching'168'.

Accordingly, Ching discloses that various types of receipts are scanned or that the computer receives the scanned information for each receipt and processes the scanned information including numerical data in the receipt to obtain expense information. Therefore, independent claim 1 is unpatentable over Ching '168' as taken singly.

Further, _**regarding claim 13**_, Appellant further alleged that the reference fails to show or suggest, "a scanner for scanning various types of receipts of no predefined format" In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ching '168' clearly discloses that an electronic scanning device 103 of fig 1, able to scan various types of receipts 109 of fig 3, having no predetermined format [i.e. a designated area 304 of fig 3, a hand written notation for purchaser]. Scanner 103 of fig 1, having a connection to a computer a data processing device 202 of fig 2 for further processing of scanned information, including numerical data such as expense in receipt 109 of fig 3, which contain a machine readable 108, along with human readable version of the transaction data set 107, having transaction amount [numerical value], includes designated area

304 of fig 3, for entry of hand written notation of a purchaser, (i.e. designated are 304 of

fig 3, is not a predetermined format] See col.8, line 62-67, and col.10, lines 32-40.

Further, processing of the scanned information includes numerical data, such as

numerical value reflecting each good or service being transacted; "total amount" total

amount of transaction is a "numerical value" scanned from the various receipt,

processed in a computer processor 202 of fig 2, 109, col.6, lines 55-65, and therefore,

Ching '186' teaches or suggest that receipt 109 of fig 3, includes a hand written notation

designated area 304 of fig 3, in which purchaser my add additional information with no

predefined format" wherein the various receipts are scanned for further processing, by

collecting the expense information from scan, col.10, lines 59-61, as suggested by

Ching'168'.

Further, Ching '168' does teach that a purchaser can make handwritten

notations in the designated area 304 of receipt 109 for purposes of categorization,

this does not requires the receipt 109 to be a specialized receipt having a

predetermined format with the designated area 304, since a hand written notation for

purchaser information can be added in the designated are 304 of fig 3, having a receipt

with no predetermine format.

Accordingly, Ching does teach that various types of receipts having no

predetermined format are scanned and the financial data are collected from the various

types of receipts, as recited in Applicant's claim 13. Thus, independent claim 13 is not

patentable over Ching, '186'.

In addition, Examiner respectfully disagree, in that the prior art's scanning device able to read plurality of different kid of receipts, not necessarily having predefined format. For example a scanning device is able to read the data form 108 and obtain relevant transaction information about the prior transaction (col. 8, lines 13-17). In another aspect, the scanning device is able to scan the purchaser's handwritten notations in a designated area 304 of the receipt and convert the scanned imagery into text for storage as comments associated with the transaction (col. 10, lines 32-55). Thus, Ching'168' not requires a creation and reading of a specialized receipt having a predetermined format.

Although any printed out receipt has its own predefined format, at least at the printing level un less its hand written receipt on a blank paper sheet, there is no differences between the claimed invention and the prior art, and therefore, the prior art teaches or suggest a scanner able to scan various types of receipts having no predefined format.

Further more, **with regard to claim 18**, applicant argues that the reference fails to show or suggest 'various types of receipts having expense information printed thereon are scanned and the computer automatically collects the expense information from the scan of each receipt, while the "position of the expense information on each receipt is not predetermined". In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ching '168' clearly discloses that an electronic scanning device 103 of fig 1, able to scan various types of receipts 109 of fig 3, having no predetermined format [i.e.

a designated area hand written notation 304 of fig 3, for purchaser with no

predetermined format]. Scanner 103 of fig 1, having a connection to a computer a data

processing device 202 of fig 2 for further processing of scanned information

automatically collect and manage expense information, including numerical data such

as expense in receipt 109 of fig 3, which contain a machine readable 108, along with

human readable version of the transaction data set 107, having transaction amount

[numerical value], includes designated area 304 of fig 3, for entry of hand written

notation of a purchaser, (i.e. designated are 304 of fig 3, is not a predetermined format]

See col.8, line 62-67, and col.10, lines 32-40.

In view of the above, having the system of Ching '186' and then given the well-

established teaching of prior art, the Examiner asserts that the prior art teaches or

suggest a scanner (103 of fig 1a) able to scan various types of receipts (receipt 109)

having no predefined format (a blank designated area 304 of fig 2a) information printed

thereon are scanned (receipt 109, contain a human readable information 107 of fig 3)

and the computer automatically collects the expense information from the scan of each

receipt, (computer 202 of fig 2a, for collecting expense information via scanner 201 of

fig 2a) while the position of the expense information on each receipt is not

predetermined (the hand written information .for purchaser on the designated area 304

of fig 2a, which is not a predetermined format, as shown in fig 2, and discussed col.8,

lines 62-68, and fig 3, col.10, lines 56-65.

As to claim dependent 4, applicant argues that the reference fails to show or

suggest "receipts of no predefined format" that includes grocery receipts, purchase

receipts, credit card receipts or bank statements having different widths and

thicknesses. In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ching '168'

clearly discloses that an electronic scanning device 103 of fig 1, able to scan various

types of receipts 109 of fig 3, having no predetermined format [i.e. a designated area

hand written notation 304 of fig 3, for purchaser having no predetermined format].

Scanner 103 of fig 1, having a connection to a computer a data processing device 202

of fig 2 for further processing of scanned information, such as receipt of that includes

purchase receipt, credit card, having different information. The receipt 109 of Ching is

not required to have the particular format illustrated in FIG. 3 of Ching and as described

at, e.g., col. 10, line 56, through col. 11, line 27 of Ching. For example, the receipts of

Ching are to have the data form 108, an attention symbol 119, and an end search

symbol 120 (e.g., FIG. 3 and col. 11, lines 4-15). Further, the transaction information

that the scanner of Ching is able to collect is not limited to what is included in the data

form 108, and thus, is dependent on the data form 108 being provided with specific

information from the creator of the receipt.

As to dependent claim 8, applicant argues that the reference fails to show or

suggest apparatus is configured to save the expense information collected from the

scans of said receipts in Quicken Interchange Format, thereby enabling the expense

information collected from the scans to be imported by a financial management

program. Ching '168' teaches that transaction information is mapped to a database on

the computer 202 where it is available for analysis by other software applications (col.

10, lines 7-11). Ching '168' to teach or suggest saving expense information collected

from scans of receipts, and transferred, to computer 202 of fig 2, via connection 212 of

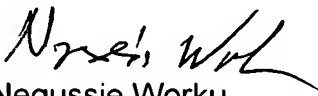fig 2, as suggested by Ching '168' col.10, lines 10.

As to Claims 2 ,3, 5, 6, 7, 9-11, 14-17, 19-21, was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §

102(e) as being anticipated by Ching '168'. Claims are unpatentable at least because it

depends from rejected base claim 1, 13 and 18

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the

Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Negussie Worku

Examiner (2625)

Conferees:

AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Aung Moe (SPE) 2625

King Poon (SPE) (2625)

KING Y. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER